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BLACKBURN  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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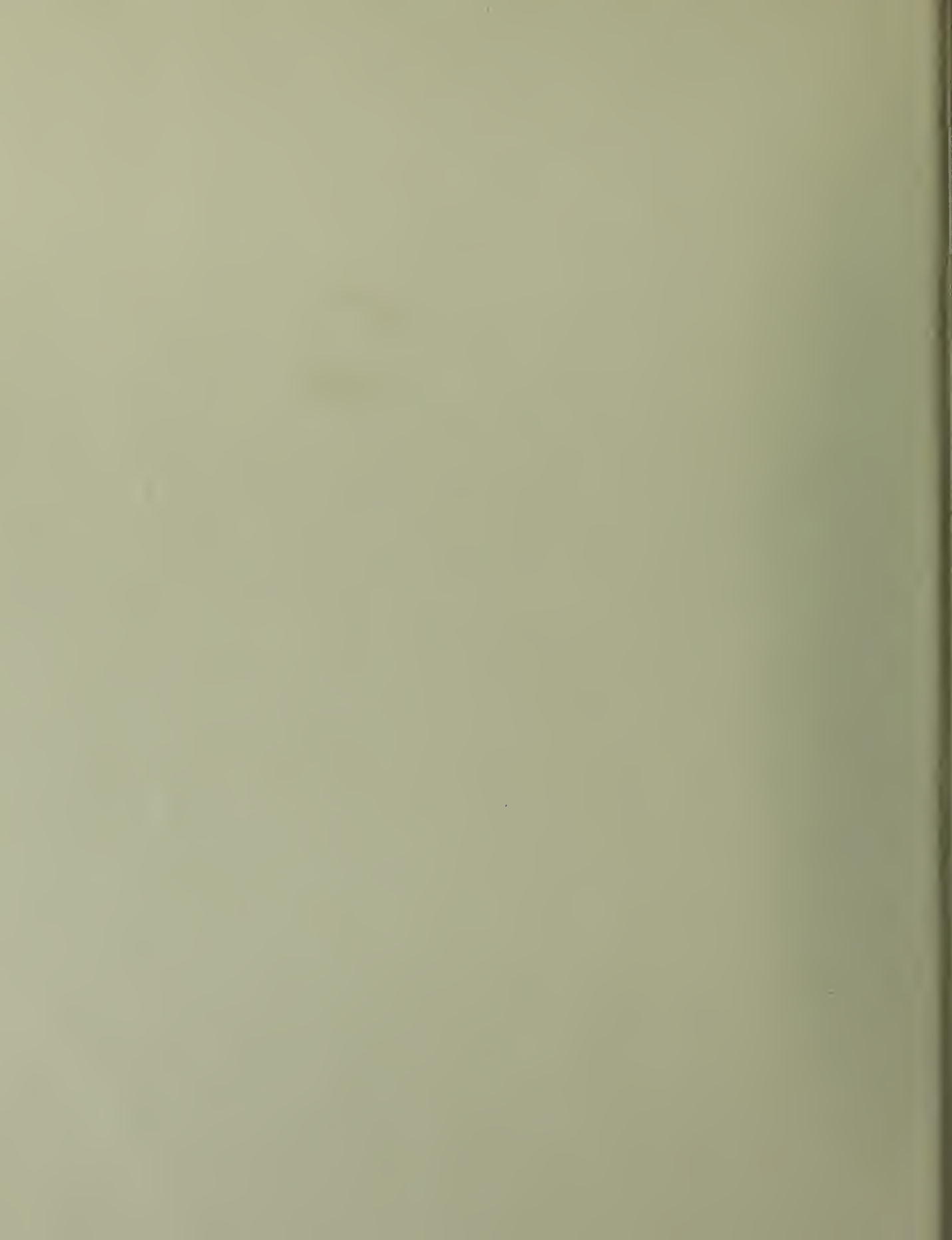
A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
for 1959.

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R. C. WEBSTER.  
Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. WHITE.  
Public Health Inspector.  
Meat and Food Inspector.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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Chairman of the Council:

H. RYDEN, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman

D. SMITH, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee

W. H. WIDDERS, Esq.

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Councillors:

Parish	Councillor
Balderstone .....	W. KELSALL, Esq.
Billington .....	H. ECCLES, Esq. G. L. NICKSON, Esq.
Clayton-le-Dale .....	J. H. AINSWORTH, Esq., C.C.
Dinckley .....	J. W. BREWER, Esq.
Eccleshill .....	D. SMITH, Esq., J.P.
Livesey .....	A. C. FAWCETT, Esq. J. TARBUCK, Esq.
Mellor .....	MRS. M.S. HAYTHORNWHITE
Osbaldeston .....	J. CRAVEN, Esq.
Pleasington .....	F. ROSE, Esq., B.A.
Ramsgreave .....	G. HAWORTH, Esq., J.P.
Salesbury .....	W. H. WIDDERS, Esq.
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Wilpshire .....	H. RYDEN, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Yate & Pickup Bank .....	J. B. WINDER, Esq.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

G. R. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

42 Wellington Street (St. John's),  
Blackburn.

19th January, 1961.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

The health of the district during the year was satisfactory and there is little that calls for special comment. The cases of dysentery occurring during the year were chiefly institutional. Much of the population in the district is rather older than average for the whole country and this is reflected in the somewhat lower birthrate than average and in the fact that the main causes of death were those associated with advancing age.

I thank all my fellow officials, and in particular the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspector for their help throughout the year and I would express to yourself, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the authority, my thanks for your interest and active co-operation in all measures for public health.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF

### THE AREA

Area in Acres.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,469
Rateable Value (30th March, 1960) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£156,083
Estimated Product of ld. Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£630
Population, Census 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,245
Resident Population, mid-1959 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,280
Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5

Blackburn Rural District lies to the North, West and South of the County Borough of Blackburn. The larger parishes, which are adjacent to Blackburn, are urban in character, although they still retain their separate community life. Employment in these parishes is chiefly paper making, cotton weaving and spinning. The rest of the area is dotted with small villages situated in either the picturesque and fertile valley of the Ribble or in the bleak moorland areas south of Blackburn. Most of this area is given over to pasture and meadow land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock raising and the production of milk.

The trend of town dwellers to move into the rural area is increasing. The population of the area has increased 24.5% in the last 25 years and the rate now exceeds 2.0% per year.

In the post-war years, the Council have developed Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water mains, Sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these Estates, also to provide for private development and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district.

### Vital Statistics

There were 153 live births and 181 deaths from all causes registered during 1959. The birth rate decreased from 13.9 to 12.5 per 1,000 population (England and Wales 16.5). The death rate increased from 11.2 to 11.9 per 1,000 population (England and Wales 11.6). The low birth rate is explained by the fact that much of the population is made up of retired persons.

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer and vascular disease of the nervous system.

## Infectious Diseases

There were 289 cases of infectious diseases (including 6 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (187) and dysentery (67). It would appear from school attendance returns that many children reported as absent because of measles and whooping cough are not officially notified. There were 15 cases of scarlet fever and these were mild in type. Of 67 cases of dysentery notified, 52 were institutional.

### Tuberculosis

There were 7 new cases notified in 1959 compared with 5 in 1958. 6 of these were pulmonary in type (4 males - 2 females). There were no deaths in 1959. At the end of December there were 73 cases on the register as compared with 68 for 1958.

### Housing

306 houses have been erected by the Council and 473 by private enterprise since the end of the war. At the close of the year, there were no Council Houses in course of erection. An examination of the applications for Council Houses reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

### Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that 7.5% of the houses in the district have no piped supplies of water, and, having regard to the special difficulties of a rural area with many isolated houses, this is a satisfactory over-all picture. There are, however, some areas where the position is unsatisfactory, namely, the parish of Tockholes, which has no piped supply, and parts of the parishes of Livesey and Pleasington, where, although they have piped water, the private supplies fail during extreme drought. One cannot see that it is possible to bring public mains to some of these places at any reasonable cost.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

### Local Health Services

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No.5, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Services.



The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of Clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties. 4 of the parishes have Child Welfare Clinics and Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

#### Ambulance Services

The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

#### Child Welfare Clinics

Where mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:-

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist School)	Monday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday and Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)

#### Specialist Treatment

Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailment Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

#### Midwives

The Midwives serving the area are as follows:-

Miss F. I. Grundy, District Nurses' Home, Branch Road, Mellor.	Mellor 313
Miss M. I. Lytle, 19 Calder Avenue, Billington.	Whalley 3113
District Nurses' Home, 58/62 Bolton Road, Darwen.	Darwen 1352

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births - Legitimate	149	80	69
Illegitimate	4	3	1
	<hr/> 153	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 70
Still Births - Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age			
- Legitimate	4	4	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> -
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			
- Legitimate	3	3	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4	<hr/> -
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age			
- Legitimate	3	3	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> -
		Blackburn R.D.C.	England & Wales
Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population			
Total (all forms) -			
Crude Rate		12.7	
Adjusted Rate		11.9	11.6
Respiratory T.B.		NIL	0.077
Malignant neoplasms, etc.		1.68	2.14
Live birth rates per 1,000 estimated population			
Crude Rate		10.7	
Adjusted Rate		12.5	16.5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births		19.2	20.7
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births		NIL	0.38
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		32.7	22.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		26.1	15.8
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		19.6	
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births		38.5	



# CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	108	73	181
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other Tuberculosis diseases	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	1	1	2
11. " " lung	6	1	7
12. " " breast	-	2	2
13. " " uterus	-	1	1
14. " " others	6	5	11
15. Leukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Lesions of nervous system	14	17	31
18. Coronary disease, Angina	18	6	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart diseases	10	12	22
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	4	6
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	7	3	10
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other respiratory diseases	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	-	3
32. Other diseases	21	11	32
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959

Disease	Total cases at all ages													25 and over	Age unknown
	Under														
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24							
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	15	-	2	1	3	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Measles	187	4	14	15	16	28	102	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Whooping Cough	10	1	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	67	1	2	1	2	1	10	21	12	16	-	1	-	-	
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	283	7	16	19	20	33	124	29	12	20	-	3	-	-	

# Tuberculosis

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
Years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	1	-				
5-14	-	-	-	-	NIL		NIL	
15-24	-	-	-	-				
25-44	3	1	-	-				
45-64	1	1	-	-				
65 and over	-	-	-	-				
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-				
<hr/>								
Totals	4	2	1	-				
	<hr/>		<hr/>					
	6		1					

# New Housing

## Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January, 1959

Pre-war - 80

Post-war - 306

Post-war Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses 346

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1959 NIL

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1959 NIL

## Houses erected by private enterprise

Post-war to January, 1959 339

Completed during 1959 134

42 Wellington Street (St. John's),  
Blackburn.

January, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Eleventh Annual Report, which covers the work of the Health Department for the year 1959. The report follows a similar pattern to previous years.

#### Housing Improvements

19 houses were reconditioned in 1959 and 'Discretionary Grants' exceeding £3000 were made under the Housing Acts. A number of these dwellings had been scheduled under the Council's Unfit House proposals. During the year the House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 came into operation and made provision for 'Standard Grants' to be payable for 5 basic amenities i.e. Watercloset, Bath, Hot & Cold Water, Wash-basin and Foodstore. A number of applications for standard grants were received and of these two grants were paid before the end of the year. It is anticipated that an increasing number of applications will be made as the provisions of the Act became more widely known and it is hoped that the number of houses considered to be unfit will in consequence be reduced.

#### Milk Supply

In the North West all milk retailed is either pasteurised or certified free from tuberculosis. Two cases of Undulant Fever were reported by the Public Health Laboratory and in both cases Brucella Abortus organisms were found in the milk supply to these patients. Steps were taken to secure pasteurisation of the milk until the infected cattle were removed from the herds.

#### Public Cleansing

Householders in the area continue to enjoy a frequent and hygienic collection of house refuse although difficulties have been experienced in the recruitment of suitable labour. In my previous report I referred to the need for better messroom facilities for the workmen, this proposal was accepted and it is hoped that this will be a means of keeping those men who have been with us a number of years and also an inducement for newcomers to stay.

## Sewerage

The completion of the Billington Sewage Scheme made it possible to convert 58 pail closets to water closets during the year. There are, however, some 389 pail closets which are emptied weekly by Council workmen. Most of these are in isolated localities but some are on the line of sewers. It is intended to make a survey of such premises to ascertain the cost of conversions.

With these comments may I now acknowledge the friendly co-operation I have received from my fellow officials and staff. I also thank the Chairman and members of the Council, and in particular the Chairman of the Health Committee, for their encouragement and guidance during the year.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE

Public Health Inspector.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supplies

There are 4171 inhabited houses in the area, and, of these, only 314 (7.5%) have no internally piped supply - the majority being isolated properties, which could not be provided with piped water at any reasonable cost. A further 10% of the houses have private or estate piped supplies, the remaining 81.5% being supplied from public water mains.

The Council is not a 'statutory water undertaking', water being supplied by neighbouring authorities. Numerous large extensions to water mains have been carried out since the war, but the Council have had to pay the cost or guarantee revenue to the water suppliers.

Routine sampling of water from public mains is carried out and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings. During the year, 8 samples from public mains were submitted for bacteriological analysis, 5 were satisfactory. 5 samples from private supplies were analysed and 2 found to be unsatisfactory.

### Drainage and Sewage

There are 3 separate Sewage Disposal Works in the area, serving the major parts of the parishes of Billington, Livesey, Pleasington, Wilpshire, Salesbury and part of Clayton-le-Dale. Langho Colony and Brockhall Hospital are also served by these Works. The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation, and sprinkler filtration.

The sewage works serving the parishes of Eccleshill, Mellor and part of Balderstone have been abandoned and the sewers have been connected to those of the adjoining boroughs.

A comprehensive scheme for extensions and new Sewage Disposal Works was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer in 1947 and approved in principle by the Council. The greater part of these improvements have either been completed or are in progress.

### Mellor Sewerage Scheme

Stages I and II of the Council's re-sewering Scheme were completed during 1954 and Stage III which is a joint scheme with the Preston Rural District Council (estimated cost £26,500) was completed during the year. This completes the sewerage proposals for the parish of Mellor.

## Pleasington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

One of the major schemes outstanding is a proposal to abandon the Pleasington Disposal Works which serves the parishes of Pleasington and Livesey and pump the sewage into the Blackburn Corporation Sewer which runs through the parish of Pleasington. This proposal is under consideration by the Council.

## Public Cleansing Service

### General Comments

The collection of house refuse in any area is hard and uncongenial work and in a rural area the cleansing staff have to walk many miles per day, often in adverse conditions of weather. In spite of this, and higher wages obtainable in industry, the householders in this area do enjoy a frequent and hygienic service. The efficiency of the service can be judged by the absence of any justifiable complaints by the public during the last few years and by the value of materials salvaged from the house refuse.

The Council operate modern refuse collecting vehicles, designed for municipal work, and the baling of waste paper is carried out with the use of an electrically operated machine. The workmen are provided with 3 sets of overalls each year and are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproof coats and leggings for inclement weather.

This progressive policy of the Council has resulted in few changes in staff during the last few years and work has gone on smoothly in the Cleansing Department.

### Refuse Collection

The Council have 3 Dennis, side-loading refuse wagons, the oldest being purchased in 1948, and the work of the Department is assisted by a Ford Thames 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  ton truck.

In 1952, the Council instituted a weekly collection of refuse in all the most populated parts of the area, in lieu of a fortnightly collection, and, as new development necessitates alteration of schedules, further improvements are being made. During 1958 the weekly collection was extended to all but a few of the houses in the area. The refuse bins are collected from the back door steps of all houses, emptied into the wagons and returned to their position.

5 Contracts with private collectors, involving 129 houses, are still in operation in scattered localities. In all these cases, the roads are so bad that they are only traversable by farm tractors.

### Refuse Disposal

There are 3 refuse tips in use in the area and a system of semi-controlled tipping is in operation. The term 'semi-controlled' is used because the supply of soil for adequate covering is almost unobtainable in this locality. In the past daily covering of refuse tips was effected by the use of furnace clinker from local factories, but as a number of local factories have abandoned coal fed boilers in favour of oil, and owing to the great demand for bricks, the clinkers from the local power station are converted into breeze blocks, a regular supply of clinkers is not now obtainable.

### Nightsoil Collection and Disposal

During the year, there was a reduction of 58 pail closets, arising from closet conversion schemes, but the Council still collect nightsoil from 389 cottages scattered over the district. For many years, the Council have contributed a maximum grant of £15 towards pail closet conversions and the new sewerage schemes in progress will assist in further reducing the total number to be collected.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptier, with nightsoil attachment, which has been in use for 6 years, gives excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents disposed of through sewer manholes.

### Emptying of Cesspools

There are several hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area and only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertake the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with an additional charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service it was resolved that the work be undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 82 persons made requests for this service.

### Salvaged Materials

There was no ready market for scrap tins during the year but with an increased weight of waste paper there was a slight increase in the quantity of salvage reclaimed (total 310 tons). It has been most noticeable during the last year or two, that many householders have discontinued keeping waste paper separate and the workmen have to sort out much of the waste paper from the refuse.



The value of salvaged materials continued to fall during the year, but with the slight increase in weight there was an increased revenue of £20. (Total revenue - £2,067)

#### Provision of Dustbins

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Such a scheme could be provided at a cost of little more than a penny rate and would give a more hygienic and easier service to operate. Galvanised dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

#### Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings, the Council provides a free service. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20% for administrative purposes, was made for the work done on business premises.

During the year the Lancashire County Agricultural Committee discontinued a contract service for the treatment of rats on farms. As each contract expired the farmer was interviewed and offered a similar contract with the Council. 49 such contracts were entered into at an average charge of £5 per year.

As in previous years, the only locality where sewers were infested was Cherry Tree. This is, no doubt, caused by old sewers, the proximity of the canal and the industrial establishments.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are 2 licensed camping sites in the area, providing accommodation for a total of 78 non-residential caravans. 14 licenses were renewed during the year for individual caravans. Site standards have been adopted by the Council, requiring the provision of proper drainage, water supply and other communal facilities.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the area. 11 of these have a public mains supply of water. 3 of the schools have no proper drainage, consequently the sanitary accommodation comprises pail-closets. It is pleasing to record that 2 of these schools have proposals in hand for the installation of water-closets. There is a real need for the improvement of washing and dining facilities at most schools in the area. It is essential that this accommodation is as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided in the forming of good habits.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 14 factory chimneys in the area and the managements of these factories were notified of the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1957. One furnace was converted from mechanical stokers to oil burning equipment. There are also two boilerhouse chimneys at hospitals in the area. The methods of firing at these 16 boilerhouses are as follows:-

Hand firing	2
Mechanical Stokers	10
Oil burning	4

16 smoke observations were made during the year and in only one case was there any contravention of the Act. The management sought the advice of a fuel efficiency service but the nuisance was caused by valleys in the demand for steam.

### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are 77 underground tanks in the area which are licensed by the Council for the storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for licensing conditions and in 1958 41 tanks which had been in use for 20 or more years were subjected to an air pressure test. A further 3 tanks were tested during 1959 and two were found to be defective. The Council have agreed to require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34 etc., years.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk Sampling

20 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area and examined for cleanliness, in only 2 cases were the results unsatisfactory. 2 samples of pasteurised milk submitted to the phosphatase test were found to be satisfactory.

During the year the Council was required to submit all milk, and other food samples to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. The Medical Director of this laboratory carried out an investigation to detect the incidence of brucella organisms in samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspectors in the region. Arising from this investigation reports were received that samples of milk from 7 farms in the area were found to be infected with brucella organisms. 252 individual cow samples were collected from these farms and 29 cows were found to be giving infected milk. A few of these cows were sold for beef but the remainder were segregated from other stock and the milk sent for pasteurisation. It was found that compliance with these conditions was a hindrance to producer-retailers and in some cases was quite a costly job. The result was that the farmers disposed of the cows giving infected milk in the open market, quite legitimately, and so increased the danger of the spread of infection to other herds.

### Ice-cream

There are 35 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases, the ice-cream is wrapped and only 4 different makes are retailed.

### Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Most of these were killed at a slaughter-house which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the district.

### Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district was:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	40
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	-
Meat Shops	6
Bakers	6
Fried Fish Shops	2
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, etc.	4
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	42

NUMBER OF INSPECTION AND VISITS MADE DURING  
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY  
AND OTHER WORK

Inspections under the Public Health Act	398
Inspections under the Housing Acts	103
Inspections in connection with Housing Grants	79
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	37
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	31
Rooms Disinfected	4
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Sampling	115
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	57
Inspections of Meat Shops	20
Inspections of Bakehouses	7
Inspections of Provisions Shops	14
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	4
Inspections of Ice-cream Premises	32
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	32
Inspections of Licensed Premises	3
Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses)	63
Inspections of Schools	12
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	1
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	759
Inspections of drains	389
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	123
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	43
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control	612
Smoke Observations	16
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	1
Miscellaneous Inspections	85
	<hr/>
Total	3040
	<hr/>

# CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	25	30	221	36
Number inspected	25	30	221	36

## All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	33	8
Percentage diseased other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24%	NIL	15%	27%

## Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	2%

## Cysticercosis

No evidence found

## HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- |     |     |  |     |
|-----|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | (a) | Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)                      | 155 |
|     | (b) | No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose   | 383 |
| (2) |     | Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:                                      |     |
|     | (a) | No. found during year  | 5   |
|     | (b) | Total No. (or estimated No.) existing at end of year   | 168 |
| (3) |     | No. of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 83  |

2. Houses Demolished:-

Houses Demolished:-	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-		
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-		
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-		
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-		
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-		

### 3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

Profit Houses Closed:-	Number
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

Profit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-		By Owner	By Local Authority
(1)	After informal action by local authority	83	
(2)	After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	1	-
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(3)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-



HOUSING ACT, 1936 : PARTS II AND III  
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 : SECTION I  
Required Form of Proposals

Local Authority .....BLACKBURN.RURAL.DISTRICT.COUNCIL.....

County .....LANCASTER.....

Total number of permanent dwellings in the local authority's area ..3818

Part 1. The total problem

- (i) Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... .. ...270
- (ii) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all houses in (i). ... ....10

Part 2. Orders already made, etc.

- (iii) Number of houses in (i) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority ... .. ...NIL
- (iv) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative ... .. ...NIL

Part 3. Action in the first five years

- (v) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years ... .. ...NIL
- (vi) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister ... ..59
- (vii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation ... .. ...NIL
- (viii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be demolished in five years ... ..59
- (ix) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..52



# WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	From Public Mains		From Private Supplies	
	Direct to houses		e.g. wells, springs etc.	
	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population
1. Balderstone	91	275	34	102
2. Billington	688	3896	90	234
3. Clayton-le-Dale	243	681	9	26
4. Dinckley	23	76	4	12
5. Eccleshill	119	328	9	24
6. Livesey	1006	2661	93	254
7. Mellor	394	1207	57	171
8. Osbaldeston	52	192	10	32
9. Pleasington	132	421	49	155
10. Ramsgreave	249	694	41	114
11. Salesbury	110	285	9	23
12. Tockholes	-	-	140	348
13. Wilpshire	386	1733	24	70
14. Yate & Pickup Bank	32	73	83	193
Total -				
Whole District	3525	12522	652	1758

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	Nil
Pail Closets	389
Ashpits	Nil
No. of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	3830
No. of Houses with Waste Water Closets	52
No. of Premises with Moveable ashbins	3862
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	58

## RODENT CONTROL

### Sewer Maintenance Treatments

#### First Half Year - 1959

APRIL (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Castor Sugar and Paranitrophenol)

Manholes baited 11

Manholes showing prebait 'take' 5

#### Second Half Year - 1959

(a) NOVEMBER - Test Baiting with Sausage Rusk

Manholes baited 4

Manholes showing complete 'take' 2

(b) NOVEMBER (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Liquid Paraffin and  
Paranitrophenol)

Manholes baited 8

Manholes showing complete 'take' 2

# RODENT CONTROL

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

### Report for the Year ending 31st March, 1960

	Dwelling- houses	Agricultural Premises	All other Premises	Totals
No. of properties in District	3,774	352	273	4,399
No. of properties inspected	42	45	20	107
Total inspections and routine visits	70	387	74	531
No. found infested by rats				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	18	33	9	60
No. found infested by mice				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	14	4	7	25
No. of infested premises treated by Council	32	37	16	85
Total No. of treatments carried out	32	143	30	205

## Public Cleansing

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:-

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
193,400	19,167	174,233	2,091	5295	-	-

### Salvage

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:-

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	171	13	2	-	1390	5	-
Kitchen Waste	31	15	1	-	142	6	4
Textiles	5	13	3	6	116	14	-
Non-Ferrous Metals		17	-	17	59	3	10
Scrap Iron	101	3	1	-	359	5	4
	311	2	3	23	£2067	14	6
Profit on Dustbins for the year					48	14	4
	311	2	3	23	£2116	8	10

### Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
134	80,400	160	-	-

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY  
BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

SALVAGE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Waste Paper	86	108	90	115	116	126	139	156	151	171
Kitchen Waste	56	58	53	49	53	48	41	38	37	32
Rags	4	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Non-Ferrous Metals	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrap Iron	-	39	51	70	91	103	126	112	98	101
Jam Jars	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	149	$217\frac{1}{2}$	$203\frac{1}{2}$	$241\frac{1}{2}$	267	284	312	312	292	310
REVENUE	£950	£2,600	£1,717	£1,508	£1,821	£2,136	£2,373	£2,421	£2,017	£2,067



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following table shows visits made to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notioes (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	54	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	12	12	4	-
Total	47	70	11	-

# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	11	-	-	-



